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ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO.:
066241.0111

PATENT APPLICATION

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JC862 U.S. PTO
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08/16/00

APPLICATION FOR U.S. PATENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b)
TRANSMITTAL FORM

Box Patent Application
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the patent application of:

Inventor: Avinash C. Saxena

Entitled: **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR UNIFORM RESOURCE
LOCATOR TRANSFORMATION**

Enclosed are:

- ☒ Specification (25 Total Pages)
- ☒ Drawing(s) (1 Total Sheet(s) of ☒ Formal ☐ Informal)
- ☒ Combined Declaration and Power of Attorney (3 Total Pages)
 - ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
 - ☐ Copy from a prior application
(for continuation/divisional only)

☒ An Assignment of the invention to epicRealm Inc. is attached.
A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 C.F.R. § 3.28 and § 3.31 is included
with an Assignment recordal fee of \$40.00 pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.21(h).

- ☒ Certificate of Mailing
- ☒ Return Receipt Postcard
- ☐ Other

Express Mail Receipt
No. EL501025546US

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PATENT APPLICATION

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Applicant is:

☐ Large Entity

☒ Small Entity

☒ Small Entity Statement enclosed

☐ Small Entity Statement filed in prior application.

Status still proper and desired.

The accompanying application is:

☒ Original.

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-In-Part (CIP)

of prior application No. _____ which is hereby incorporated by reference therein.

FEE CALCULATION					FEE
	Number		Number Extra	Rate	Basic Fee
					\$345.00
Total Claims:	20	-20 =	0	X \$ 9 =	\$ 0.00
Independent Claims	2	- 3 =	0	X \$39 =	\$ 0.00
TOTAL FILING FEE =					\$345.00

X Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$345.00 to satisfy filing fee requirements under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16. Please charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-0384 of BAKER BOTTS L.L.P. **A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.**

Respectfully submitted,
BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.
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Date: August 16, 2000

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PATENT APPLICATION

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Avinash C. Saxena
Date Filed: August 16, 2000
Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR UNIFORM
RESOURCE LOCATOR TRANSFORMATION

BOX PATENT APPLICATION
Honorable Assistant Commissioner
For Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY EXPRESS MAIL

I hereby certify that the attached Patent Application Transmittal (2 pages), Patent Application (25 pages), Declaration and Power of Attorney (3 pages), Formal Drawings (1 page), a check in the amount of \$345.00, Assignment Cover Sheet (1 page), Assignment (1 page), a check in the amount of \$40.00, a Verified Statement Claiming Small Entity Status (1 page) and this Certificate of Mailing are being deposited with the United States Postal Service "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 on this 16th day of August, 2000 and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.


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Applicant or Patentee: Avinash C. Saxena
Attorney's Docket No.: 066241.0111
Serial or Patent No.: TBD

Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR TRANSFORMATION

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS
(37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(e)) -- SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

I hereby declare that I am an official of the small business concern empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

Name of Small Business Concern: epicRealm Inc.
Address of Small Business Concern: 1651 N. Glenville Drive, Suite 212, Richardson, Texas 75081

I hereby declare that the above-identified small business concern qualifies as a small business concern as defined in 13 CFR 121.12, and reproduced in 37 CFR 1.9(d), for purposes of paying reduced fees to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, in that the number of employees of the concern, including those of its affiliates, does not exceed 500 persons. For purposes of this statement, (1) the number of employees of the business concern is the average over the previous fiscal year of the concern of the persons employed on a full-time, part-time or temporary basis during each of the pay periods of the fiscal year, and (2) concerns are affiliates of each other when either, directly or indirectly, one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the small business concern identified above with regard to the invention, entitled **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR TRANSFORMATION** by inventor, Avinash C. Saxena, described in the specification filed herewith.

If the rights held by the above-identified small business concern are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights in the invention is listed below, and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d), or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e):

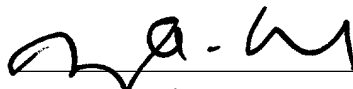
-----NONE-----

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or my maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b)).

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

Name of Person Signing: Bradley A. Carl
Title of Person if other than owner: Vice President and General Counsel
Address of Person Signing: 1651 N. Glenville Drive, Suite 212, Richardson, Texas 75081

Signature:



Date:

08/15/00

5 This invention relates generally to the field of
data processing and, more particularly, to a method and
system for uniform resource locator transformation.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

As computers have grown increasingly important in today's society, the use of the Internet has also increased. The increased usage of the Internet has lead
5 to an decrease in response time as busy web sites attempt to handle a large volume of traffic.

One solution to handling large amounts of traffic at popular web sites is to cache frequently requested content from the web site at the user's computer and/or
10 at other sites. By spreading the content requests around an increased number of locations, performance is improved by decreasing the load at a single web site.

One of the limitations to many existing caching solutions is the inability to cache content that varies
15 based on information in the request header as opposed to the uniform resource locator (URL) indicating the content item. For example, a popular site such as Yahoo may provide localized versions of web pages based on the language information in the header of the hypertext
20 transport protocol (HTTP) request while using the same URL.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention addresses the problems and disadvantages associated with prior systems. In particular, the present invention provides a method and system for uniform resource locator transformation.

10 One aspect of the invention is a method for communicating data comprising receiving a first request at a cache server. The first request has an associated first content item and has an associated header portion. The method further includes comparing the first content item and the header portion to predefined criteria. In addition, the method includes generating a second request based on the criteria, the header portion and the first content item, the second request being associated with a second content item, and retrieving the second content item based on the second request.

15 Another aspect of the invention is a system for communicating data comprising a computer readable memory and an application stored in the computer readable memory. The application is operable to receive a first request at a cache server. The first request has an associated first content item and has an associated header portion. The application is further operable to compare the first content item and the header portion to predefined criteria. In addition, the application is operable to generate a second request based on the criteria, the header portion and the first content item, the second request being associated with a second content item, and retrieve the second content item based on the second request.

20 The present invention provides important technical advantages. Various embodiments of the invention may have none, some, or all of these advantages. One such technical advantage is the capability for transforming

the uniform resource locators (URLs) portion of a hypertext transport protocol (HTTP) request using information in the header portion of the HTTP request. Including header information in the URL portion allows for the caching of header dependent content items. Thus, a site which returns different content based on, for example, language information in the header portion, using the same URL of, for example, "http://www.domain.com/" may now be cached.

[illegible]

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A better understanding of the present invention will be realized from the detailed description that follows, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

5 FIGURE 1 is a block diagram illustrating a uniform resource locator (URL) transformation system 10. System 10 comprises a client 12, a network 14, a cache server 16 and an origin server 18. System 10 is operable to provide the capability to transform URLs used with the
10 hypertext transport protocol (HTTP) and the hypertext markup language (HTML) such that information used by a World Wide Web (web) server in the HTTP header is included in the uniform resource identifier (URI) portion of an HTTP request. Typically, caching systems use the
15 URI portion of an HTTP request to identify cached content items. However, caching systems are reduced in effectiveness when origin servers 18 provide differing content based on information in the HTTP header portion of the HTTP request because the cache system caches on
20 the URI, not the header information. System 10 provides the capability to transform the URI portion of the HTTP request to include information from the header portion of the HTTP request so that caching systems can cache header-dependent content items.

25 Client 12 comprises a general purpose or specialized computing system operable to receive information from a user (not shown), such as a Microsoft Windows based computer, a UNIX or Linux based computer or a Macintosh computer. Client 12 may also comprise a web browser 20
30 stored in a computer readable memory 22 and executed by a processor 24. Web browser 20 comprises any suitable HTTP client and is operable to generate one or more HTTP requests 26. Browser 20 communicates with cache server 16 over network 14, and transmits and receives data to

and from server 16. HTTP request 26 comprises a URI portion 28 and a header portion 30.

In the disclosed embodiment, URI portion 28 comprises a URL identifying the content requested by browser 20. For example, URI portion 28 may comprise "http://www.domain.com/index.html". In the disclosed embodiment, header portion 30 comprises header information included in an HTTP request. For example, header portion 30 may comprise "content type = application/x-zip" or "language = en-us".

Typically, users of a web browser, such as browser 20, identify a desired web page by the URL associated with the web page. In addition, a link to a second web page from a first web page specifies the second web page by the URL associated with the second web page. However, when the URL seen by the user is communicated to the server hosting the desired web page, the URL seen by the user is not the only information communicated. More specifically, the URL seen by the user forms a portion of the full http request sent to the web server hosting the desired web page.

The full http request includes a header, such as header portion 30, and the URL seen by the user, such as URI portion 28. The header includes various information not included in the URL which is useful and sometimes necessary for proper handling of the http request and proper presentation to the user of the content referred to by the URL in the http request. The information included in the header may include the identity (formally, the "User-Agent") of the browser being used, such as Internet Explorer version 4.2 or, more formally, "CERN-LineMode/2.15 libwww/2.17b3". The header may also indicate the language (formally "Content-Language") that the user of the browser prefers, such as English or

Japanese. The header may also indicate various other fields such as cache-control, connection, date, pragma, trailer, transfer-encoding, upgrade, via, warning, allow, content-encoding, content-length, content-
5 location, content-md5, content-range, content-type, expires, last-modified, extension-header, accept, accept-charset, accept-encoding, accept-language, authorization, expect, from, host, if-match, if-modified-since, if-none-match, if-range, if-unmodified-since, max-forwards,
10 proxy-authorization, range, referer and other header information. For more detailed information regarding http requests and http header information, see Request For Comments 2616 available at <<http://www.w3.org/Protocols/>> which is incorporated
15 herein by reference. Often, header information is based on the choices made by a user of a web browser in the "Preferences" or "Options" portion of the web browser.

Many web sites use the header information to select the content to present to the user in response to the
20 http request. Note that for increased clarity, the following example may deviate from the formal requirements of an http request, however, properly formatted http requests are included within the scope of the invention. For example,
25 "http://www.server.com/index.html" is a URL requesting the "index.html" content at "www.server.com". The URL is part of a first http request which may also indicate "Content-Language = Japanese" in the header portion to indicate that the user of the web browser which generated
30 the http request prefers content to be presented in the Japanese language. When the web server at "www.server.com" receives the above first http request, the web server may examine both the header portion and the URL portion in determining which content to present.

More specifically, multiple "index.html" web pages may be maintained at the web server for different languages. Thus, in response to the first http request, the web server provides the Japanese language version of "index.html" based on the information in the header portion. Continuing the above example, a second http request may have the same URL ("http://www.server.com/index.html"), but "Content-Language = English". In response to the second http request, the web server may provide an "index.html" page in the English language. This example illustrates how a single URL ("http://www.server.com/index.html") can be interpreted at a web server to return distinct web pages based on information in the header portion of the http request.

One problem experienced by existing caching systems is the inability to cache content that changes based on header information. This problem exists because caching systems typically identify cached content using only the URL associated with the content, not the header information. When "http://www.server.com/index.html" actually identifies multiple web pages, the cache system is unable to determine which of the multiple web pages to return because the header information is not included in the URL. The teachings provided herein involve a method and system for uniform resource locator transformation which would allow a cache system to cache header-dependent content, such as the "http://www.server.com/index.html" content described above.

Network 14 comprises a data communication system operable to communicate data between client 12, cache server 16 and origin server 18. Network 14 is shown in FIGURE 1 in two parts only to indicate a logical

distinction between the communications path following between client 12 and cache server 16, and cache server 16 and origin server 18. However, network 14 may comprise a single network. For example, network 14 may be the Internet, an asynchronous transfer mode ("ATM") network, an Ethernet network, a Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) network, an intranet or any other suitable computer networking technologies. For purposes of teaching the present invention, an exemplary embodiment will be described where network 14 comprises the Internet.

Cache server 16 comprises any suitable combination of hardware and/or software operable to cache static and/or dynamic content items. Cache server 16 further comprises transform criteria 40. Transform criteria 40 comprises rules and directives for transforming URLs received from clients 12 based on web browser 20, the destination origin server 18, and other information. For example, transform criteria 40 may comprise a table indicating the transformations to be applied. Cache server 16 is further operable to provide web server capabilities similar to those of origin server 18 for handling requests 26.

Origin server 18 communicates with cache server 16 over network 14. Origin server 18 comprises any suitable hardware and/or software executing on a computer for receiving and responding to requests 26. Origin server 18 may comprise a single computer executing software or may comprise a plurality of computers each executing software. In the disclosed embodiment, origin server 18 comprises an HTTP server which may also be known as a web server. Origin server 18 may additionally support other protocols such as the file transfer protocol (FTP). Origin server 18 retrieves information from one or more

data sources 19 in response to requests 26. Origin server 18 is operable to retrieve static content, such as prewritten text files, images, and web pages, from data sources 19 in response to requests 26. Origin server 18 is also operable to generate new, dynamic content, for example, by dynamically creating web pages based on content stored in the data sources 19 in response to requests 26. For example, origin server 18 may generate a new web page using a common gateway interface (CGI) script, generate a new web page from the result of a structured query language (SQL) request and perform other suitable content generation functions. Origin server 18 may also be operable to generate executable software, such as applications and applets, in response to requests for data. For example, origin server 18 may generate a Java applet in response to an appropriate request 26.

In operation, browser 20 generates request 26 for content from origin server 18. Cache server 16 intercepts request 26 from web browser 20 to origin server 18. For example, cache server 16 may intercept request 20 by having the domain name service (DNS) server direct request 26 for the Internet domain associated with origin server 18 to cache server 16. Stated another way, requests 26 addressed to origin server 18 may be routed to cache server 16 through the operation of the DNS server.

After receiving request 26, cache server 16 examines URI portion 28 and header portion 30 and compares it to transform criteria 40. Criteria 40 specifies which requests 26 to perform transformation on and how to transform selected requests 26. Criteria 40 may identify requests 26 to be transformed based on information in either or both of URI portion 28 and header portion 30. More specifically, criteria 40 may indicate that

information be added to request 26 and/or that
information be deleted from request 26. For example,
criteria 40 may specify that if "www.domain.com" is found
in URI portion 28 and "language = Japanese" is found in
header portion 30, that request 26 be transformed to
include the language information found in header portion
30 in URI portion 28 so that cache server 16 can cache
the content associated with request 26. For another
example, criteria 40 may specify that if
"www.domain.com/acct.cgi?user_id=Mike" is found in URI
portion 28, that request 26 be transformed to remove the
user_id information from URI portion 28. By removing
information, user dependent data, such as user
identifiers, may be removed from URI portion 28 and
allowing more efficient caching of web pages. More
specifically, by removing the user dependent identifier
information in the above example, only one copy of the
page associated with
"www.domain.com/acct.cgi?user_id=Mike" need be cached
because once the user identifier information is removed,
only "www.domain.com/acct.cgi" may remain which would
indicate a single web page instead of multiple web pages.
In general, any of the elements of header portion 30,
such as cache-control, connection, date, pragma,
trailer, transfer-encoding, upgrade, via, warning,
allow, content-encoding, content-length, content-
location, content-md5, content-range, content-type,
expires, last-modified, extension-header, accept, accept-
charset, accept-encoding, accept-language, authorization,
expect, from, host, if-match, if-modified-since, if-none-
match, if-range, if-unmodified-since, max-forwards,
proxy-authorization, range, referer [sic] and other
header fields, may be associated with any portion,
substring or other part of URI portion 28 to indicate how

to transform requests 26. Further details of criteria 40 are discussed in association with FIGURE 2. Typically, criteria 40 for a particular origin server 18 will be configured using information from an administrator associated with the origin server 18 as the administrator will know which particular web pages and other content are identified by a single URL, but depend on header information.

After request 26 has been transformed according to transform criteria 40, cache server 16 examines URI portion 28 to determine whether the requested content has been cached at cache server 16. Since URI portion 28 has been transformed, any header information needed to identify the particular content to be retrieved is now available in URI portion 28. Cache server 16 can then uniquely identify content that is header dependent using only the URI portion 28 to identify the content. For example, a initial URI portion 28 of "http://www.server.com/index.html" and a header portion 30 of "Language = Japanese" may have been transformed into a new URI portion 28 of "http://www.server.com/index.html?Language=Japanese" to identify the Japanese language version of the "http://www.server.com/index.html" web page. Continuing the above example, a further request 26 with an initial URI portion 28 of "http://www.server.com/index.html" and a header portion 30 of "Language = English" may have been transformed into a new URI portion 28 of "http://www.server.com/index.html?Language=English" to identify the English language version of the "http://www.server.com/index.html" web page. This example illustrates how a single URL "http://www.server.com/index.html" which refers to multiple, language dependent web pages, may be

transformed to distinctly identify the multiple web pages for caching purposes.

5 If the requested content has been cached at cache server 16, cache server 16 responds to request 26 with the cached copy of the requested content. If the requested content is not cached at cache server 16, cache server 16 communicates the untransformed version of request 26 to origin server 18. Cache server 16 next receives the requested information from origin server 18.
10 Cache server 16 then transforms request 26 so as to be able to cache the requested content at cache server 16 and to do so transparently to origin server 18. Cache server 16 then communicates the requested content to web browser 20.

15 FIGURE 2 is a table illustrating an exemplary table for transform criteria 40, however, any other suitable implementation for criteria 40 may also be used. Transform criteria 40 may comprise match criteria 100 and an associated transform 102. Match criteria 100
20 comprises the information in URI portion 28 and header portion 30 that cache server 16 uses to determine which transform criteria 40 to apply to request 26. Match criteria 100 may comprise a URL such as "www.domain.com", which would match that specific machine and domain
25 regardless of the content requested from that domain. Match criteria 100 may also comprise a partial domain name such as ".domain.com" which would match any machine name within domain.com. Match criteria 100 may also utilize wild cards such as "*" and "?". More
30 specifically, the "*" wildcard may indicate any number of any character while the "?" wildcard may indicate a single occurrence of any character, other wildcards may also be used. For example, ".*domain.com" would match any machine in any domain ending with "domain.com" where

* represents any number of characters preceding domain.com, thus, "www.mydomain.com" would be matched. For another example, ".domain.*" would match any machine in any generic top level domain (gTLD) with a domain of "domain." For further example, ".domain*.*" would match any machine name in a domain which started with "domain" and ended with any number of characters in any gTLD, thus, "www.domainofmine.com" would be matched, but not "www.mydomain.com". For yet another example, ".domain?.com" would match any machine name in any domain starting with the word "domain" and having a single additional character after the word "domain", thus, "www.domain1.com" would be matched, but not "www.domain22.com". Match criteria 100 may also use wild cards in the content portion of the URL. For example, ".domain.com/data/car*.html" would match any machine name in "domain.com" which requested HTML content items in the data directory which started with the word "car" and followed by any number of characters, thus, "www.domain.com/data/car_porsche.html" would be matched. In general, any suitable wildcard scheme, such as regular expression matching, may be used with match criteria 100.

Criteria 40 may also be used to indicate transformations based on the referring web page. Thus, differing content may be provided to users based on how the user arrived at origin server 18. When a referring page includes referral information in URI portion 28 and/or in header portion 30, criteria 40 may indicate a transformation such that differing content is provided based on the referring page. For example, a request with URI portion of "http://www.bookstore.com/index.html" and a header portion 30 including "referer = http://www.preferredsite.com" may be transformed to "http://www.bookstore.com/preferredcustomer_index.html".

Request 26 may be transformed such that users who arrive at "www.bookstore.com" from "www.preferredsite.com" receive preferential treatment because of, for example, a partnership between "www.bookstore.com" and "www.preferredsite.com". In addition, since the "referrer" header field may be set regardless of the contents of URI portion 28, web sites can indicate actions to take based on the referring site regardless of the referring site's assistance. In contrast to existing referral programs which typically require the referring site to include identifying information in the URL, by using information in the referring field of header portion 30, the referring site can be identified without participation on the part of the referring site. Further, if a web site wishes to exclude visitors from a particular referring site, the transformation specified in criteria 40 for a particular URI portion 28 and a particular referring site in header portion 30 may direct the user to an access denied page so that users from that particular referring site may be excluded.

Transform 102 comprises an indication of what action to take for the particular match criteria 100. Each transform 102 is associated with one or more match criteria 100. Transform 102 may also indicate multiple actions to be taken. For example, transform 102 may indicate that data in the "language field" be appended to the end of the URI portion 28. For another example, the "browser type" information in header 30 may be inserted in URI portion 28. Transform 102 may also indicate information to be removed from the matched URL. For example, transform 102 may indicate that a "user_id" element of URI portion 28 be removed.

FIGURE 3 is a flow chart illustrating a method for transforming requests 26 at cache server 16. The method

begins at step 200 where request 26 is received at cache server 16. Next, at step 202, cache server 16 examines request 26 against match criteria 100 in transform criteria 40.

5 Then, at decisional step 204, cache server 16 determines whether request 26 should be changed. More specifically, if URI portion 28 and/or header portion 30 of request 26 matches any one or more of match criteria 100, cache server 16 will apply transforms 102 associated
10 with the matched element of match criteria 100. For example, a request 26 with a URI portion 28 including "server.domain.com" may match the second exemplary entry of match criteria 100 (FIGURE 2). Once a match has been
15 found between one or more entries of match criteria 100 and request 28 of request 26 then server 16 will transform request 26. More specifically, if a match is found between request 26 and match criteria 100 then the YES branch of decisional step 204 leads to step 206. At
20 step 206, cache server 16 transforms URI portion 28 of request 26 according to each match criteria 100 matched in step 204 according to the transform 102 associated with the matched elements of match criteria 100. If no matches are found between URI portion 28 and match
25 criteria 100 in step 204 then the NO branch of decisional step 204 leads to decisional step 208.

 At decisional step 208, URI portion 28, which may have been transformed in step 206, is used to determine whether the content requested by request 26 is cached at cache server 16. If the requested content is not cached
30 at cache server 16 then the NO branch of decisional step 208 leads to step 210. At step 210, cache server 16 forwards the untransformed version of request 26 to origin server 18 and retrieves the requested content. Next, at step 212, the requested content item is cached

at cache server 16, if the requested content item is cacheable. As some content items are uncacheable or have been specified as uncacheable, the content item may not be cached. At step 214 the requested content item is
5 returned to client 12. If the requested item is cached at cache server 16 then the YES branch of decisional step 208 is followed to step 214.

System 10 provides the capability to transform URLs so that header-dependent content may be cached by at a
10 cache server. Existing web content caching systems which rely on the URL associated with the web content have previously lacked the capability to cache content which varied based on header information in the http request associated with the URL. System 10 provides the
15 capability to transform the URL associated with header-dependent content such that caching systems can uniquely identify the header-dependent content using the associated URL.

In addition, system 10 may be used to provide
20 additional functionality to cache servers and other systems. For example, the ability to include the URL of a referring site in a request's URL without the assistance of the referring site provides the capability to site administrators to exclude visitors from
25 particular sites.

Other changes, substitutions and alterations are also possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention, as defined by the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for communicating data comprising:
receiving a first request at a cache server, the
first request having an associated first content item and
5 having an associated header portion;
comparing the first content item and the header
portion to predefined criteria;
generating a second request based on the criteria,
the header portion and the first content item, the second
10 request being associated with a second content item; and
retrieving the second content item based on the
second request.

2. The method for communicating data according to
15 Claim 1, wherein the header portion comprises a hypertext
transport protocol header portion and wherein comparing
the request comprises:

examining a hypertext transport protocol identifier
portion associated with the first content item;

20 comparing the hypertext transport protocol
identifier portion to the criteria;

examining the hypertext transport protocol header
portion associated with the first request; and

25 comparing the hypertext transport protocol header
portion to the criteria.

3. The method for communicating data according to
Claim 2, wherein the predefined criteria comprises a
match criteria and an associated transform.

30

4. The method for communicating data according to Claim 3, wherein the transform comprises at least one rule indicating how to modify the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion associated with the first request to generate the second request.

5. The method for communicating data according to Claim 3, wherein the transform comprises at least one rule indicating an element associated with the hypertext transport protocol header portion of the first request to be associated with the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion of the second request.

6. The method for communicating data according to Claim 3, wherein the match criteria comprises at least one entry, each entry comprising a portion of a hypertext transport protocol identifier and comparing the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion to the criteria comprises comparing each entry to the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion of the first request.

7. The method for communicating data according to Claim 1, wherein retrieving the second content item comprises:

retrieving the second content item based on the second request from the cache server when the second content item is available from the cache server; and

retrieving the first content item based on the first request from the origin server when the second content item is unavailable from the cache server.

8. The method for communicating data according to Claim 7, wherein the second content item is related to the first content item.

10. The method for communicating data according to Claim 1, wherein generating the second request comprises:

associating an element associated with the header portion associated with the first request with the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion of the second request.

11. A system for communicating data comprising:
a computer readable memory;
an application stored in the computer readable
memory and operable to:

5 receive a first request at a cache server, the
first request having an associated first content item and
having an associated header portion;

compare the first content item and the header
portion to predefined criteria;

10 generate a second request based on the
criteria, the header portion and the first content item,
the second request being associated with a second content
item; and

15 retrieve the second content item based on the
second request.

12. The system for communicating data according to
Claim 11, wherein the header portion comprises a
hypertext transport protocol header portion and wherein
20 the application is further operable to:

examine a hypertext transport protocol identifier
portion associated with the first request;

compare the hypertext transport protocol identifier
portion to the criteria;

25 examine the hypertext transport protocol header
portion associated with the first request; and

compare the hypertext transport protocol header
portion to the criteria.

30 13. The system for communicating data according to
Claim 12, wherein the predefined criteria comprises a
match criteria and an associated transform.

14. The system for communicating data according to Claim 13, wherein the transform comprises at least one rule indicating how to modify the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion associated with the first request to generate the second request.

15. The system for communicating data according to Claim 13, wherein the transform comprises at least one rule indicating an element associated with the hypertext transport protocol header portion of the first request to be associated with the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion of the second request.

16. The system for communicating data according to Claim 13, wherein the match criteria comprises at least one entry, each entry comprising a portion of a hypertext transport protocol identifier and comparing the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion to the criteria comprises comparing each entry to the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion of the first request.

17. The system for communicating data according to Claim 11, wherein the application is further operable to:

retrieve the second content item based on the second request from the cache server when the second content item is available from the cache server; and

retrieve the first content item based on the first request from the origin server when the second content item is unavailable from the cache server.

18. The system for communicating data according to Claim 17, wherein the second content item is related to the first content item.

19. The system for communicating data according to Claim 17, wherein the second content item comprises a version of the first content item customized in response to data in the header portion associated with the first request.

20. The system for communicating data according to Claim 11, wherein the application is further operable to:

add a hypertext transport protocol identifier portion of the first request to a hypertext transport protocol identifier portion of the second request; and

associate an element associated with the header portion associated with the first request with the hypertext transport protocol identifier portion of the second request.

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR UNIFORM RESOURCE
LOCATOR TRANSFORMATION

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

5 A web browser (20) at a client (12) generates a
request (26) for content from an origin server (18). A
cache server (16) intercepts the request and examines the
request to determine whether the request should be
transformed. More specifically, the cache server
10 compares transform criteria (40) to a uniform resource
identifier portion (28) and a header portion (30)
associated with the request. By transforming the request
such that information in the header portion is included
in the uniform resource identifier portion, the cache
15 server can cache the content associated with the request
using the uniform resource identifier portion of the
request.

003720"82404960

005730 " 3 2 4 3 6 3

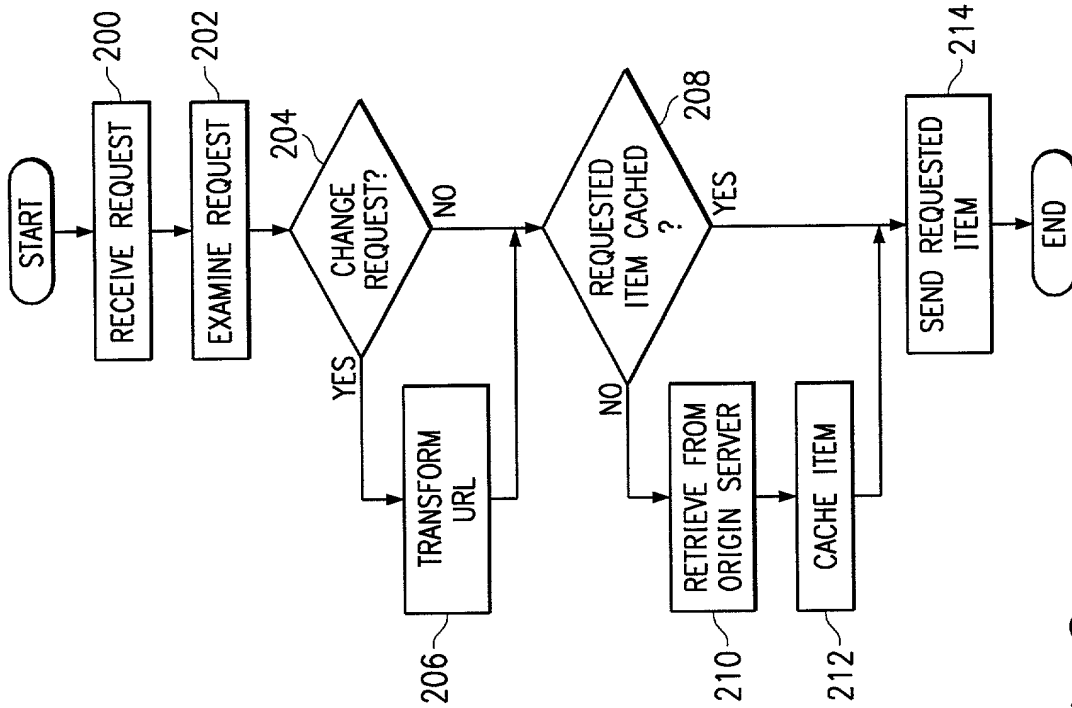
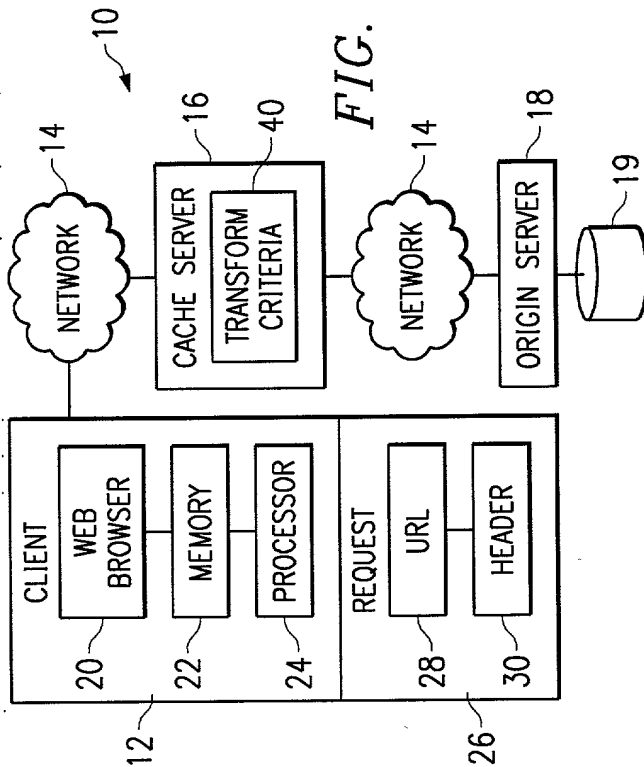


FIG. 3

MATCH CRITERIA	TRANSFORM
www.domain.com	APPEND "LANGUAGE FIELD"
.domain.com	INSERT "BROWSER TYPE"
*domain.com	
.domain.*	
.domain**	
*domain?.com	
:domain.com/DA/TA/CAR*.html	
www.domain.com: LANGUAGE=*	

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, that I believe I am the original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention or design entitled ***METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR TRANSFORMATION***, the specification of which is attached hereto;

that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above; and that I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Date Filed</u>	<u>Priority (Yes) (No)</u>
-----NONE-----			

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

<u>Application Serial Number</u>	<u>Date Filed</u>	<u>Status</u>
-----NONE-----		

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all of the firm of Baker Botts L.L.P., my attorneys with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and to file and prosecute any international patent applications filed thereon before any international authorities.

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I declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

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